Outline Of The Proposed Synopsis Entitled as

The Exploration of Realism in the Select Novels of Arundhati Roy and Manju Kapur : A Comparative Study

To be Submitted to the
Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded.
For the Doctor of Philosophy in English under
The Faculty of Humanities

Researche
Shivraj Babarao Wadje
School of Language, Literature and Culture Studies ,
S.R.T.M. University, Nanded.

Research Supervisor
Dr. Asha G. Dhumal
Asst. Professor & Research Supervisor
Department of English
Lokmanya Mahavidyalaya, Sonkhed Dist. Nanded (MS) India.

Introduction:

Indian Writing in English blossomed in a perfect direction with new themes and subjects in the mid 18th Century. It flourished under the impact of western culture and its language. It is important to discuss here that the arrival of the British Empire brought up the western framework of living along with them and introduced a new language in the Indian subcontinent i.e. English language. The British Empire made it a significant tool for imparting their ideas, strategies, notions, manners, and cultural heritage. Under the impact of western culture, western mannerisms, and its fascinating lifestyle, the whole country accepted the English language as a medium for their daily interactions, affairs, writing, and considered it as a language of sophisticated class. As time passed, the English language became a part of the Indian subcontinent and its affairs. The use of English language in all streams of India's affairs, trade, and education, and imitation of western manners and culture became a part of prestige and a sign of the sophisticated lifestyle for the native people of the country. Gradually, the particular groups of educated people, officials, students, working generations as well as the common masses of the country got fascinated by the imperial strategies of the British Empire. The streams like knowledge, music, administration, judiciary, sports, and literature were greatly influenced by the English language, and indirectly became subjects of imperial strategies and techniques of the British Empire. As already mentioned, Indian literature reviewed its form, subject, structure, style, and techniques under the influence of the English language at large. Indian Writing in English appeared into a new shape with a novel spirit and flavors across the country. The first generation of native writers of the country initially imitated the Western framework of subjects and themes for their writings. They tried their best to balance the native and western traditions of writing in terms of the patterns, style, and techniques of their literary works. Though they adopted the western framework for their writings, their writings owed their nutrients from the native milieu. The English language became part of their day-to-day lifestyle, and such a band of writers started to adopt the Western style of thinking and writing through their writings.

The incredible impact of Western culture, tradition, manners, and language can be found in all streams of Indian literature. The genres including Poetry, Drama, Prose, Fiction, and Non-fiction got influenced by the English language along with English manners and their thinking

process. As Macaulay argued concerning the impact of the English language over the Indian subcontinent that Indian masses remained Indian by their blood and flesh only. Through their thought and manners, they became British. With the introduction of English as the language of affairs, officials, law, administration, and daily communication, the new tradition of writing i.e. Indian Writing in English began to flourish across the country. As earlier discussed, Indian literary genres like poetry, drama, prose, fiction, and nonfiction are greatly appreciated across the country and the world due to the use of new diction of writing i.e. English language.

The development of Indian Writing in English, especially the origin, background, and growth of Indian novel in English can be studied into two phases i.e. Indian Writing in English in the pre-independence era and Indian Writing in English in the post-independence era respectively. A journey of the Indian novel in English started in the late 19th century. The tradition of Indian novels in English reached its desired destination after the 1950s and onwards. The growth and development of Indian novels in English can be studied by the 1980s. During this decade, the Indian novel in English got appreciation across the country and the world at large.

The Indian novel in English played a significant role in the context of the freedom movement of the country. It helped the country's people to acquire the required knowledge of freedom movements from the entire world and provided the fire of protest against the exploitation which is meted out to the part of the country's people. The knowledge of the English language helped Indians to know about different ideologies, theories, and foreign policies regarding freedom movement across the globe. Indian novels in English offered a new dimension and spirit to our freedom movement. In addition, the tradition of Indian novel in English tried to cover the discussion regarding the different issues, problems, ills, and evils of the Indian subcontinent such as caste, class, and racial hierarchies, gender politics, unemployment, poverty, exploitation at working places, untouchability, women’s harassment at various levels, sexuality, patriarchal strategies, etc.

As far as Indian Writing in English is concerned, the tradition of Indian novels in English was precisely started by the Bengali writers of the country. The initial efforts of writing fiction in the English language along with the impact of both western and native culture had been taken by a particular group of writers from the Bengal region. It is significant to mention here that

Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's Rajmohan's Wife (1864) was considered the first Indian English novel written in the English language by a Bengali writer. The tradition of Indian novels in English was continued by many other Indian writers at the same time. The most eminent Indian writers like Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, Swami Vivekananda, Dinabandhu Mitra, and Saratchandra Chatterjee played a vital role in the development of the tradition of Indian novels in English in the initial period. Such writers took efforts to present the Indian lifestyle and the burning issues related to their identity, self-respect and existence through their writings. With the immense efforts of Mulk Raj Anand, Raja Rao and R.K. Narayan, the tradition of writing Indian novels in English got appreciation across the country and the world at large. Their fresh themes, plots, subjects, and setting offered a new face to this tradition. Furthermore, the tradition of Indian novels in English culminated by the genuine interest and creative abilities of the writers like Salman Rushdie, Amitav Ghosh, Vikram Seth, etc. Many prominent diaspora writers like Arundhati Roy, Jhumpa Lahiri, Shobha De, V. S. Naipaul, Kiran Desai, and Shashi Tharoor altered the overall structure, style, and focus of the tradition of Indian novels in English.

Author Information

Arundhati Roy

Arundhati Roy is a one of the most influential writer of India. She has authored many books and all her writings deal with the structure of power, cultural dominance and class-caste based discrimination. Roy criticises the structure of hierarchy that provides consent to the power trough the hegemony by using the ideological state apparatuses. Roy is a conscious political writer. Through the work of literature she raises the question against the oppression. Roy is an activist and fearless political commentator. She questioned the state policies which are based on the upper caste ideologies. According to her, state policies are structured to fulfill the desires and needs of the dominant groups of society and upper castes. Such state policies do not fulfill the basic need of the lower sections of the society. Roy as a writer represented the hegemonic dominance of caste and class and she opposes such dominance not only through her activism but also by literary representation of oppression.

Indian society is based on the caste discrimination from hundreds of years. A large section of society is denied the fundamental rights of a human being and they have been treated as slaves to upper castes. All lower sections of the society were denied education in India from

hundreds of year. It was with Mahatma Phule and Savitribai Phule schools were inclusive of all caste. Phule couple devoted their life for the emancipation of the Shudrati-Shudra (lower caste). Phule couple started schooling to all lower caste children including untouchable. The legacy of Mahatma Phule and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar is carried by Roy through her literary writings and activism. The effect and impact of caste system in contemporary Indian society is discussed by Roy in her edited book Annihilation of Caste.

Arundhati Roy is an Indian novelist, script-writer, columnist, and non-fictional political writer. She was born on 24 November 1961. Her first novel The God of Small Things was published in 1997. This novel was awarded by the Booker Prize in 1997, it is one of the most prestigious prizes in the field of literature. With the publication of The God of Small Things Roy got worldwide reader and she was praised at the international level. The novel is story of twins. Novel is based in 1960s Kerala, India. It is a semi-autobiographical novel based on the life of Aurandhati Roy. Novel depicts the childhood life and experiences of twins, whose lives are destroys by the love laws.

The twins Estha and Rahel, lives with their mother Ammu, in Ayemenem with maternal family. Husband of Ammu is Baba and he is very bad person. Baba forced Ammun to sleep with his boss, when she refuses him, he beats her very badly. Ammu leaves her husband and started living in Ayemenem. Ammu meet a man Velutha and started loving each other. Velutha is a lower caste man. Baby Kochamma, mother of ammu, refused their relationship and arranged police to torture Velutha. Police captured Velutha and they beat him brutally. Velutha dies from the torture. Chacko, brother of Ammu, expelled Ammu from home. Hence, Estha send to his father. Rahel and Estha was separated for 23 years. The twins met at the end. The tragic story of Estha, Rahel, Ammu and Velutha faced negligence due to class and caste system. The novel depicts the patriarchal dominance and selfness less of women.

The Ministry of Utmost Happiness was published in 2017. It is second novel of Roy published after 20 year from the publication of The God of Small Things in 1997. Most of the incidents took place in Delhi and Kashmir. It is a story of two people. First one is a muslim transgender woman Anjum. She born and brought up as a boy in a muslim family her name was Aftab. As She grows up, she faced the emotional changed in her body and feelings. She left the home and joined the group of transgender, where she has worked as a sex worker. Anjum went to Khwabgah (House of Dream), where she spends thirty years of her life

Second character is S. Tilottama, known as Tilo in novel. She is an architecture and a smart woman. She marries to Naga, a journalist, but the marriage did not successful, and Tilo and Naga separated after fourteen years of marriage. Tilo met Musa, a Kashmir separatist activist. The novel tells the harsh accounts of various riots took place in India. The theme of Hindu nationalism and Kashmir separation is exposed in the novel. Gujarat riots of 1969 and Bhopal riots of 1989 depicted critically in the novel.

Manju Kapur

Manju Kapur is an Indian novelist. She was born in Amritsar Panjab in India in 1948. She has completed her Post Graduation in M.A in English in 1972 from Dalhousie University in Halifax,Canada. She has received her M.Phil from Delhi University. She has written very remarkable five novels. In all of her novels she vividly depicts her teaching interest and her capabilities of education . In the novels of Manju Kapur she gives the details about the modern Indian society's viewpoint towards the women in the modern India. In the world of literature, all of her novels have received very strong appreciation from the readers, writers, and other expert in literature.

She have mentioned different kinds of themes, dreams, believes and aspirations in her novels. She has depicted female status in family and the moderness society. The family issues are main focus in all her novels she shows the reality of Indian society. All the novels of Manju Kapur have the main subject is modernity. Modernity is influenced from Liberty which is connected with custom, conventions and traditions. Inequality, unhappiness, sacrifice and culture responsibility are connected with womanhood. Kapur shows her unique aspects of female or feminism in her novels is well mentioned in her novels in good way.

Manju Kapur 's first novel Difficult Daughters (1998), it is well known to all literature lovers. In Eurasia, Difficult Daughters is the first good book so it the prestigious Commonwealth Writer's Prize in 1999. In the novel she depicts the real story of Virmati belong to middle class family .Virmati is a main character of the novel. Kapur shows the reality of female in male dominated society. In the novel second and third main characters are Shankuntala and Swarnalatha. Kasturi is a mother of Virmati .

In the A Married Woman (2003) is the to her . It brings much more attention for her. A Married Woman set in 1990s. The novel depicted two women story , Astha and Peeplika. Peeplika is an unconventional artist and has never impressed by normal routte. Astha sets out on a journey

of self- discovery and meets Peeplika on the route. Astha sets herself free Frome the society pressures and boundaries when she finds an intense connection with Peeplika, all this happens amidst the riots after Babri Massif demolitoin horrified the nation.

Nature of the Problem :

The problem of the research is to critical analysis of realism in Arundhati Roy and Manju Kapur the Select novels . The select novels are related to basic problems these are social discrimination,class conflicts, patriarchy, caste discrimination, women self-identity etc.the characters are belonging to different region of the country.

Objectives of the Research :

1) The study focus on to show the life struggle of different castes, communities and religion
2) To study the novels to the social structure of India
3) To see how the aspects such as gender, religion culture, language influence society
4) The research help to understand women Identity in the modern Indian society
5) To study the select novels in the light of realism in the modern Indian society.

Hypothesis :

All the characters of Select novels are struggling from the caste , gender, religion, class struggle, discrimination in the society.

Research Methodology :

The present research follows the research methods are critical analysis and critical interpretation , evaluation of primary sources.

Scope and Limitations :

The scope of present research study to understand and evaluation of the modern Indian society, community, caste system, poverty, class struggle, gender inequality ,women self-identity etc.

The limitation of the research is that the select research novels are used as a primary sources and that novels has already existed through research.

Tentative Chapter scheme :

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2: Review of Literature

Chapter 3: The Exploration of Realism in Arundhati Roy's select novels

Chapter 4. The Exploration of Realism in Manju Kapoor's select novels

Chapter 5.
The Comparative study of Arundhati Roy and Manju Kapoor as writers of realism

Chapter 6. Conclusion

Chapter wise brief summary

Data Collection:

1) Primary Sources:

2) Secondary Sources :

Bibliography

Primary Sources :

1) Roy, Arundhati. *The God of Small Things*. Penguin Books India, 1997.
2) …… *The Ministry of Utmost Happiness.* Hamish Hamilton (UK & India), 2017
3) Kapur, Manju. *Difficult Daughters*. Faber and Faber,1998.
4) ……. *A Married Woman*. 2003.

Secondary Sources

1)Roy, Arundhati. Waking With the Comrades. Penguin Publishing, 2011.

2)Roy, Arundhati. My seditious Heart. Penguin Publishing, 2019.

3) Roy, Arundhati. The End of Imagination.Kottayam:D.C.Books,1998.

4)Roy, Arundhati. The Cost of Living. Flamingo,1999.

5)Roy, Arundhati. The Greater common Good. Bombay India Book Distributor,1999.

6) Roy, Arundhati. The Algebra of Infinite justice. Flamingo,2002.

7) Roy, Arundhati. Power politics. Cambridge: South End Press, 2002.

8)Roy, Arundhati. War Talk. Cambridge: South End Press, 2003.

9)Roy, Arundhati. Public Power in the Age of Empire. New York : Seven Stories Press, 2004.

10) Roy, Arundhati. The Shape of the Beast : Conversations with Arundhati Roy. New Delhi: Penguin, 2008.

11)Roy, Arundhati. Azadi : Freedom, Fascism, Fiction. Haymarket Books, 2020.

12) Kapur, Manju .Home . Random House India,2006.

13) ……. The Immigrant. Random House India,2008

14) ……. Shaping the World: Women Writers on Themselves, ed. Manju Kapur, Hay House India,2014.

15) ……. Brothers. Penguin, UK, 2016.

Research student **Research Supervisor**

Wadje Shivraj Babarao Dr.Asha G. Dhumal